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REMARKS
OF
MR. GERRY, OF WATERFORD,
In House of Representatives, January 31, 1845.

On the subject of the Resolves relating to Texas and Oregon.

Mr. GERRY said he hoped the House would pardon him for extending the discussion upon this subject which had occupied the attention of the Legislature for several days; but he had a strong desire to speak upon the question of the Annexation of Texas, and, incidentally, to reply to remarks adverse to his own views upon it that had been submitted by the gentleman from Readfield (Mr. Howe) and others. He was aware that members were weary of the debate. But he trusted that the people of the State were not weary of the great subject which it involved. He believed that the people of this country were well content with the constitution of their choice, and that they were possessed of a sufficient degree of patriotism to seek to extend and perpetuate the institutions under which it was their happiness to dwell. Let us then not tire of well-doing—of endeavoring to secure to the whole country benefits so important as would be sure to result from the annexation of Texas to the United States: but let every consideration less subservient to the leading importance of the measure, forming the topic of the present discussion.

Mr. G. would, then proceed to debate the subject and to state the facts which is involved.

He would repeat, and assume, that it was with the people of this country an object of common desire that the institutions with which they were blessed should be illimitably diffused and perpetuated. And if he could show that the territory of Texas was once included in that of the United States—that the rich inheritance of an ancestry common to the people of both countries was once mutually possessed by them—then, without taking into view the consideration of the causes which had produced the alienation, the propriety of acquiring Texas would address itself to our patriotic impulse in a manner peculiar and imposing.

He would inquire, then, if Texas had never formed a part of the territory of the United States? He believed that it had, and that there was a propriety in the use of the term, '*re*-annexation of Texas.' And he trusted that the facts he should adduce would convince every man who permitted his reason and the truth to guide him, that such was the case.

Texas was founded by a French citizen, the lamented La Salle. In 1685 he discovered that section of country and established himself near the mouth of the river Colorado at the Bay of Matagurda, and under his direction a small settlement was soon after formed in the basin of that river. Now by reference to the map, gentlemen would see that the spot indicated was more than one hundred miles south of the river Sabine, which some had insisted upon as being the southern boundary of Texas. This point being established, was sufficient to show that France by this settlement, made by La Salle, acquired jurisdiction to the Rio del Norte; for the nearest Spanish settlement at that time was at a place called Panuco—as far south of the Rio del Norte as the Colorado was north of it. He would repeat—that the Rio del Norte was midway between the earliest Spanish settlement founded by the French at Matagorda Bay in 1685. According to a well established and recognized principle of national law the line midway between two points of original discovery by different nations was the dividing line of the territory discovered; the Rio del Norte, therefore, being that line in the case in question, became the dividing line between the Spanish and French territories on this continent. But Mr G. said that not only was the Rio del Norte the southern boundary of the French territory, but that government claimed it to be such up to the period, (1803,) when she ceded the territory of Louisiana to the United States, under the administration of Jefferson. Pending the negociation, [illegible] claimed that river as the [illegible] the territory ceded—a fact stated by Mr. [illegible] letter written at the time and not [illegible] claim made by France, but it was [illegible] herself. Lopey, the geographer to the King of Spain, in a map published near that time, laid down the Rio del Norte as the southern boundary of Louisiana; and another map published in Spain prior to the treaty of 1803, fixed the northern boundaries of Spanish Mexico at the same time.

The Rio del Norte was, then, the Southern limit of the French territory ceded to the United States. The Rio del Norte was now the southern limit of Texas—the Texas that we propose to re-annex to this republic.

But Mr. G. intended to deal in substantiated facts, and he would, by leave of the House, read extracts from authorities that would be entitled to credence. In a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to Mr. Barodain, dated Jan. 10, 1806, that statesman said:

"With respect to our western boundary, your instructions will be your guide. I will only add, as a comment to them, that we are attached to the retaining the Bay of St. Bernard, because it was the first establishment of the unfortunate La Salle, was the cradle of Louisiana, and more incontestibly covered and conveyed to us by France under that name, than any other spot in the country"—Jeff. Corr., vol. 4, page 60.

In the History of the United States, by George Bancroft, page 174, was the following:

"Such were the events which gave to France not only New France and Acadia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland, but a claim to a moiety of Maine, of Vermont, and to more than a moiety of New York, to the whole valley of the Mississippi and to Texas even as far as the Rio Bravo del Norte"

In addition to those authorities, Mr. G. would allude to the fact that many of our best informed and most distinguished statesmen had made similar statements; first among whom was Thomas Hart Benton, who in 1819 ably vindicated the right of the United States to the territory extending to the Rio del Norte, and protested against its being ceded to Spain.

Now, when we have the authority of such men as Jefferson and Bancroft, and other concurrent testimony, that the Rio del Norte, was the dividing line between the territory of Spain and France, it ill became gentlemen to insist that the Sabine was the southern boundary of Louisiana, as ceded by France, and that talk about re-annexation was a humbug, But least they failed to be satisfied with this authority, Mr. G was not at a loss for others. And he would point to the speeches of one, who, as he was with a certain portion of the members of the House, the "embodiments" of all principle, might perhaps be credited as a witness to a point of fact. Mr. Clay, in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, April 3, 1829, on the subject of the Spanish treaty' maintained that the Rio del Norte, being midway between St Bernard and Pauuco, was the southern boundary of Louisana. He further maintained, at that time (1820) and subsequent to the ratification of the Spanish treaty, that the territory south of the Sabine and north of the Rio del Norte was still ours, on the ground that it was not competent for the United States to alienate its citizens or cede its territory. And no longer ago than 1844, during the recent Presidential campaign, the same statesman, in a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, expressed his convictions that the Rio del Norte was the true boundary between the French and Spanish possessions, but stated that all south of the sabine was transferred to Spain as a part of the consideration for the acquirement of the Floridas,

Having established the fact that Texas was once a part of the United States, he would now proceed to consider her present condition, her relations to other powers and the right to treaty with them as an independent State. And he would maintain, that she was not only sovereign and independent now, but that she ever had been since, in 1819, this government, without her assent, alienated her citizens, sold her territory and cast her upon the highway of the world. From that time till now she had never submitted to the supremacy of Spain of Mexico, but her citizens immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1819, assembled in convention by their delegates, and published to the world a protest against being transferred as goods and chattels to become the serfs and dependants of a foreign despotic power. They said:

"The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has aroused the citizens of Texas from a torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to which they wear no party, liberalty abandoned to the dominion of the Crown of Spain, and left a prey not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising."

"The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry, of the kindred republics of the American continent, could they have hesitated in this emergency what course to pursue? Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage—disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe they have resolved, under the blessings of God, to be FREE."

This said Mr. G. was their declaration, made in 1819; and on that spot, green with freedom in the present day, they had [illegible] themselves in spite of the [illegible] and Mexican usurpation, as free and independent as the United States now were.

But gentlemen had affected to say that Texas had become so involved in the Mexican confederacy, that she was under obligationgs to that republic whose consent to annexation was assimilated to an honorable alliance with us. He denied that Texas ever owed a particle of obligation to Mexico. There was no facts connected with the history of those governments showing that she ever assented to the supremacy of the Mexican power. But immediately after the publication of the protest from which he had read, the Texans established a territorial government, and maintained it up to 1824, when they joined the Mexican confederacy, to which act he would refer. The United States had disowned the—they had refused to become attached to Spain, and no other government up to that time had endeavored to exercise control over them. Having established a territorial government and maintained it—and having eversince exercised all the powers of a sovereign community by the common assent of the civilized world, why was Texas not a [illegible] to treat with us? [illegible] said that she had joined the Mexican [illegible] after the Spanish provinces threw off their allegiance to Spain. But now Mr. G. maintained that she joined the confederacy as an independent State and adhered to it with fidelity until Santa Anna attempted the subjugation of the Mexican States, and succeeded in establishing a military despotism acknowledged in all but Texas and Coahuila. But how did he succeed in his attempt to subjugate Texas? His repeated attempts to crush her had been futile, and at last resulted in his own ignominious defeat. In April, 1836, on the memorable plains of San Jacinto, the Yorktown of Texas, she not only gave evidence of a determination to preserve the independence of which, in security, before her cruel alienation from the American republic, it was her pride to boast, but maintained, before the indomitable spirit of the Anglo Saxon race whose energies had ever proved invincible against the assaults of despotism.

Notwithstanding the inability of Santa Anna to subjugate Texas, gentlemen here had affected to say that she was bnt a department of Mexico.—For the benefit of such he would read a paragraph from an acknowledge authority on national law.

In Vattel's work on the Laws of Nations, that author says:

"Every nation that governs itself, under what form soever, without dependence on any foreign power, is a Sovereign State."

Did not Texas "govern itself," Mr. G. would ask? He would say that if it did not, then there was not an independent government on the globe. Waiving a consideration of the fact that she had been free from foreign jurisdiction, prior to 1836, yet by virtue of her deeds at San Jacinto, and her subsequent career, she was so now. Immediately succeeding that glorious triumph of her arms, her people again assembled in convention and proclaimed their independence. Santa Anna, as chief of the Mexican Republic himself and his officers, acknowledged that independence;—and the government of Texas, for the last nine years, had been regarded by mankind as not only not a dependency of Mexico, but as putting at defiance the military energies and resources of that despotism. She had an organized and operative representative government with a written constitution and laws. She exercised all the functions of a sovereign and independent republic. Her ministers were accredited to the capital of the United States and the various courts of Europe—in all of which she had participated in the intercourse of nations.

Mr. G. had now proved that the territory included in the limits of Texas was once part and parcel of the territory of the United States, and that the citizens of Texas at the time of its alienation were under the jurisdiction of our laws and entitled to the guaranties of freedom and good government. He had shown that the transfer made by the United States to Spain was not assented to by them—that, cast upon the highway of nations they had refused subjection to a foreign power, but during the infancy of a territorial government, and later as a youthful republic had maintained her independence.

Were not, then, the proprieties of the measure of annexation as strong as any friend of either country could desire? Did not justice, and patriotism and every holy impulse alike unite their pleadings in its favor?

But said gentlemen the measure was *unconstitutional*. Indeed! what a strange instrument they would make of the constitution of the land! It was a most convenient and complying instrument for all their purposes of party policy—it could be twisted and turned and stretched in every form and suit all purposes of individual or sectional interest; but when it was wanted for the benefit of the interests of the country at large, it became suddenly important. This was the inference from the conduct of gentlemen who objected to annexation.

But Mr G. would maintain that the measure of annexation was legitimately practicable without regard to the constitution. The power of two governments to unite with each other in one confederacy, was of a higher and nobler origin than the prescriptions of constitutions. Constitutions were the work of men, but the right of the people of one government to unite with those of another for the purpose of mutual protection and happiness, like the right to make constitutions, was inherent and inalienable—an endowment of the Deity.

But Mr. G. would meet the objections of gentlemen on their own ground. He would maintain that the measure of annexation was constitutional.

In the first place, the right to acquire and the right to cede territory were alike in character and existed together. If we could, under the constitution, cede, we could, under the same constitution, acquire, and hence, as might legitimately become possessed of Texas by the exercise of constitutional power, or, she was already ours from the facts that she once belonged to us, and had never been constitutionally alienated from us.

Again. The Constitution conferred upon Congress the right to declare war. Incident to the war making power was the right which enabled the [illegible] to acquire territory in time of peace, by treaty, [illegible] would be obliged to assume that the constitution conferred powers at one time which it possessed not at another—an absurdity which needed no farther exposition to be discarded.

But independant of the war making power, the constitution conferred upon goverment the right to make treaties—a right unbounded in the [illegible] prescribing it. [illegible]

[illegible] of the greatest jurists of the country, as follows:

"The constitution confers absolutely on the government of the Union the power of making war and making treaties, consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest of by treaty."—Chief Justice Marshall, 1 Pet. vol. 1.

"As an incidental power, the constitutional right of the United States to acquire territory would seem so naturally to flow from the sovereignty confided to it as not to admit of very serious question."—Story's commentures on the constitution of the U. S.

Mr. G. hoped that before gentlemen would farther controvert the positions he was maintaining, they would adduce in their support, authorities as respectable as the Supreme Court of the United States. They had declared in pointed terms that the government could acquire territory under the constitution; and yet the cry of disunion had been rung far and wide by those who claimed to be the friends of the constitution, because it had been proposed peaceably to unite the governments of two countries contignous in territory, possessed of a common genius, under the influence of the same religion, springing from one race of men, and consisting of a people united in a large measure by the closest ties of consanguinity.

But gentlemen have denied to Congress the power to admit new States from foreign territory. Mr. G. would remind them that the territory of three of the members of the American confederacy was not included in the original limits of the United States, but had been obtained, since the adoption of the Constitution, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase. And he would advise those who had prated so loudly and long about disunion to have a care, for the positions they assumed menaced the existence of the "Union as it is." But Mr. G. could show by a fair construction that the constitution conferred in express terms the power to annex foreign territory. The original articles of confederation contained a provision for the admission of Canada and other territory. And he could cite historical facts to show that when the subject of the formation of the constitution was under consideration of the members who framed it, propositions to restrict the power of the government in this respect were repeatedly voted down; and the third section of article fourth was finally adopted, giving to Congress the power to add to the Union, new States, without making any distinction as to the nature of the territory, whether foreign or otherwise, embraced within their limits. The whole subject was left to the discretion of Congress. The fourth article of the constitution, then, fairly construed, empowered Congress to admit new States from foreign territory—as shown by the circumstances connected with its adoption; for it was a well settled principle that facts contemporaneous with the formation of a written instrument might be legitimately introduced to aid in the construction of its doubful clauses.

Mr. G. did not rest the argument here. He could point to repeated precedents in the history of the United States, sanctioning the doctrine he was maintaining. In order to give a complete and settling answer to gentlemen on the other side, he would refer them to the diplomatic transactions of one, whom they had ever professed to regard as "godlike" in his attributes for "expounding the constitution."—The treaty of Washington, negociated by Daniel Webster, was a case in point, for by that instrument the United States dismembered portions of her territory of the State of Maine in defiance of the wishes of her citizens and acquired jurisdiction over other territory belonging the British Crown; and that territory, so acquired, was now an integral portion of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

Mr. G. now hoped he had satisfied the scruples of those who had suddenly become sticklers for a strict construction of the constitution. He had spoken for their benefit and not because he believed these considerations ought to have any effect upon the question at issue; for he would repeat, that the power to annex Texas was a right inherent in the people of the two countries and not to be restricted or alienated by constitutions of their creation.

Mr. G. would speak of the advantages which annexation would secure to the people of this country. But time would allow him to give them only a passing glance.

The annexation of Texas would open to us new markets in Mexico and extensively enlarge our commerce. Trade to New England which employs a very large proportion of commercial population, would perhaps be more important than the advantages which would accrue to any other section of our country. On the other hand should Texas not be annexed, she [illegible] Great Britain, the same to us as a British Colony—and her harbours and markets would be forever closed to our merchants and navigators.

Annexation was desirable for military defence. The fine bays and harbours between the Mississippi and the Sabine in the possession of a foreign power, would form a most convenient shelter for the enemies of hostile [illegible] the establishment of naval defences [illegible] the western frontier of the United [illegible] the country increased in [illegible] might revert to branch of the argument already disposed of, and by showing that the measure of annexation was necessary for "common defence," prove its constitutionality.

Mr. G. would support annexation on account of the connection which it sustained to the institution of slavery. He was aware that it was because of this connection that many well meaning persons at the North opposed the measure who regarded it as tending to strengthen the bonds of the slave. Now if he coincided with these persons as to the results of the measure, he could not say he should oppose it, for he agreed with the declaration of a great whig leader, that "it would be unwise to reject a permanent acquisition which would endure as long as the earth remained, on account of a temporary institution." But he denied that the condition of the slave would be rendered worse by annexation. While there would be no increase of slaves immediately resulting from that measure, their ultimate emancipation would be sure. Mexico was populated by men, nine tenths of whom were black and mixed colours. Under the fostering care of the United States, the agricultural portions of Texas, if annexed, would soon be filled up by the growers of cotton and rice and tobacco with their hosts of slaves drained from the North. Hence would be brought together men alike in tastes, in habits, and in constitution, with nothing to divide them but a geograpical line and the slender thread of human laws. A confluence of the two races would succeed and the rapid extinction of slavery follow. In this manner, Mr. G. believed Providence intended to effect the emancipation of the blacks. Thus would He, who, in ancient time, by inspiration and miracles, led the children of Israel forth from the bondage and scurges of Egyptian taskmasters, through the Red Sea and the Jordan, to a land flowing with milk and honey—open a pathway through Texas to the luxurient regions beyond the Rio del Norte, over which the sons of Africa now in turn groaning under the lash and oppressions of an opposite race, might be peacefully conducted by the silent working of natural laws, to a condition and clime favorable to the developement and perfection of their nature.

This contemplation of the future extinction of the evils of slavery was refreshing when one turned away from listening to those who, assuming the robes of piety and philanthropy, canted about the "barter and sale of human flesh" and clamored for immediate emancipation—a cry in which the government of Great Britain had made it her policy to join; Great Britain had extended her sympathy to the well fed slaves in this country, while exerting her energies to tread deeper down the crushed spirits of her starving dependencies in other sections of the globe.—He was a friend of the slave and would rejoice in emancipation; but not if it must be accomplished at the ruin of this republic. Great Britain might rejoice if the bonds that unite these eigteen or twenty millions of people could be severed and we become her dependants and vassals; the military despots that would ride upon the storms of revulsion and revolution, might be glad; but patriolism and humanity would shudder, and the long indulged hopes of freedom expired.

Mr. G. would now pass a rapid survey of the other subject involved in this debate, one which the gentleman from Readfield (Mr. Howe,) had entirely overlooked—one fully equal in importance to that of which he had spoken. It was the subject of the Oregon.

Mr. G. said that our rights to the undivided possession of the Oregon territory as far north as 44deg. 40m. was based upon titles by purchase by discovery, and by posession.

By purchase, through treaties with the governments of France, Spain and Russia

By discovery.—One of our own citizens, a Capt. Gray of Boston, in 1791, discovered the Columbia river, and in the subsequent year, entered the same and gave it that name.

By possession.—Lewis and Clark, agents of the United States, under the authority of Congress, explored that river in 1804, and 1805, spent one entire winter, leaving the evidences of possession. And later, that prince of American merchants, John Jacob Astor made a settlement at the mouth of Columbia river, in 1811, and thus confirmed our possession.

Thus was our claim to Oregon established by the only titles by which nations held their possessions. Notwithstanding this, it suited the policy of Great Britain to endeavor to wrest a portion of it from us. There was a party in the United States, shame to say, who were disposed to aid in this endeavor. British feelings and interests, in our midst, were nothing new. From the days of the Revolution until now, they had existed in unmitigated rancor towards the institutions of the country, and had been transmitted from sire to son. Whenever the interests of the United States and Great Britain clashed, that party, true to its instincts, were always found on the side opposed to their country. The feelings and instincts of which he had spoken, animated a portion of the Representatives in Congress. It would not be surprising if they found a lodgment in this Hall. But should the honest and patriotic portion of the people of this State, through their representatives here be silent, on this occasion? While a government, that had already, by the aid of her friends and sympathizers in our midst, robbed us of a large portion of her [illegible] territory to settle our territory [illegible] Rocky Mountains, should we tamely yield to her rapacious demands? For one, Mr.

G, said he would protest against it. In the language of the Hero of the Hermitage, he would demand nothing but what was right—and would submit to nothing that was wrong. Pride and Patriotism united especial pleadings against submission to that power. Already was she the mistress of the seas. Like ancient Rome, she was aspiring to be the ruler of the world. Her possessions were alrealy four times a large as the North American confederacy. She had her dependencies all around us. The territory North of us to Hudson's Bay was hers. From the Island of Jamaica to the Bahamas her jurisdiction was recognized. In Africa and Australasia she had extended her possessions. She held the key to the Mediterranean. By virtue of gunpowder and opium she had humbled the pride and subdued the power of the Chinese Empire. The acquisition of Texas and Oregon were now the object of her desire. Let her accomplish it, and we should be bound round by her iron arm in a fatal embrace. Against a calamity so direful let us guard. Let us enforce our rights with the spirit of a free people perfering war to vassalage, and with a determintion that should silence even her.

EXPERIMENTS IN MESMERISM.

Some of our principal physicians are likely to become converts at length to a belief in the truth of the much abused science of Mesmerism. A most convincing evidence of the power and reality of the mesmeric agency was exhibited in this city on Thursday last, (the 16th instant,) in the presence of Doctors Mott, Francis, Doan, Delafield, Rogers, and others—all of them men acknowledged to stand in the front rank of their profession. A young lady of respectability residing in Chamber-street, while in the somnambulic state induced by mesmerism, had a tumor removed from her neck near the caroted artery. The mesmeriser and surgical operator was Dr. Bertronnier, a young man of fine abilites, who has recently arrived here from Paris—The subject submitted to the painful operation without the slightest manifestation of physical pain or shrinking—a serene smile playing upon her lips as the knife cut into the flesh.—After the operation was ended, an apparent disposition to awaken from the magnetic trance was immediately dispelled by a few passes of the mesmeriser's hand. The eminent physicians, who were present, nearly all of whom came "prepared to scoff" regarded one another in silent amazement at the successful close of the experiment. As one of the most distinguished of them remarked to me their looks seemed to say: 'have we not disbelieved in these things too long!' The case was in all its details of a most convincing character. A full description of it, duly authenticated, will soon be published. It is likely to rival in interest that in which the celebrated Cloquet of Paris was the operator; who removed a cancer under similar circumstannes, but where the operation was not so strongly attested as in the present instance. A profound impression has undoubtedly been made upon the minds of our medical and scientific men by this extraordinary incident, confirmatory as it is of the reality of an agency in nature, the existence of which they have hitherto denied, and the attempts to establish the truth of which they have denounced as the grossest mockery.—N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

Perhaps there is not, among all the productions of Mr. Jefferson, a more graceful and delicate specimen of his style than the following letter. It was addressed to John Adams, on the death of his accomplished wife, the mother of John Q. Adams:

Thomas Jefferson to John Adams.

MONTICELLO, 13th Nov., 1818.

The public papers, my dear friend, announce the fatal event of which your letter of October the 20 had given me ominous foreboding. Tried myself in the school of affliction, by the loss of every form of connection which can rive the human heart, I know well, and feel what you have lost, what you are suffering, and have yet to endure. The same trials have taught me that for ills so immeasurable, time and silence are the only medicine. I will not, therefore, by useless condolence, open afresh the sluices of your grief nor mingling sincerely my tears with yours, will I say a word where words are vain; but that it is of some comfort to us both, that the time is not very distant at which we are to deposit in the same cerement our sorrows and suffering bodies, and to ascend in essence to an ecstatic meeting with the friends we have loved and lost, and whom we shall still love and never lose again.

God bless you and support you under your heavy affliction —TH. JEFFERSON.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—The London Sun, alluding to this new steamer, says that with the working of her "Archimedean screw" she can run, it seems, from eleven to twelve knots an hour, not stretching a single yard of her canvass. "Her mighty fabric is said to be uninfluenced by the vibration of the steam engines which work that colossal propelling power, and the passengers in her spacious cabins can scarcely detect the momentum of her speed. In less seventeen traversings of her deck from stem to stern, the astonished voyager will have paced one mile, and between two and three of our old 36 gun frigates would present no more than her own single stowage of 3500 tons."

A NEAT REPLY.—John Quincy Adams, who of late has degenerated into an absolute virago and quarrels with every thing outside of Massachusetts, took occasion in one of his speeches in the House of Representatives, to taunt Mr. Owen of Indiana with foreign birth. When Mr. Owen rose to reply, he pointed to Mr. Adams and said. "That gentleman takes to himself great merit—and why? He is an American *by accident* and a Republican from policy, while I am an American by *choice* and a Republican from principle." Mr O. might have added that his Republicanism was comprehensive enough to wish to include all his whole kindred in its benefits, and not confined, like the benevolent sympathies of his distinguished assailant, exclusively to the colored population.

New York Sun.

Inflamation of the Throat. We see it stated in a late London publication, on the distinguished authority of M. VALPEAU, that pulverized alum, applied by the finger to the affected part, seldom fails of curing this disease in a very short time. 'The efficacy of this agent, 'says the author,'is as marvellous as it is rapid.'

'Employed the first, second, third, or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms as it were by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns, and convalescence is quickly decided and completed. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as of the tonsils, M. Valpeau hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 25, 1845.

CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

The rumor of the Capture of Santa Anna, has been confirmed, and an official announcement of the fact has been made to the Mexican Congress. He left the fortress of Perote, on the 20th ult., under a strong escort for the city of Mexico. Government has ordered all his property to be confiscated, and it was generally believed that sooner, or later, he would atone for his past conduct by a public execution.

SUICIDE—A gentleman by the name of James Hasty Esq of Standish, recently committed suicide by hanging himself in his Chaise-House. He was a single man, aged about 50 or 60 years. He was in affluent circumstances, through afflicted with the fear of want. It is supposed that the deed was done in a pet of mental aberration.

☞ At The February term of the District Court at Alfred, York County, true Bills were found by the Grand Jury against R. W. Houghton, of Norway and Elisha Cole, of Hollis, for passing counterfiet money. It was decided by Judge Goodenow, that the case did not come within the jurisdiction of that court and he ordered each of the above *gentlemen* to give bonds in the very small sum of $500, to appear before the Supreme Court in Alfred; and not finding bail they were committed.

It seems to us that $500 bonds, in cases like these, is not sufficient. We are aware however that either custom, or law, or both, makes this the usual sum.—But considering the number, and aggravated nature of these offences, we do not think that $500 bonds are sufficient. They should be higher. The gang of counterfeiters aid their abettors in this county and around it and in Canada, they will afford to pay such bonds as these every month and then make more money than any other class of citizens in any lawful employment. We think, the bonds shou be five thousand Dollars, and then if they were paid it would cost them something.

It is a truth which is rapidly gaining upon the public mind, that the business of counterfeiting, is rather encouraged, than suppressed, by the law, or its mode of administration. The bonds are not high enough, and are often paid, and the culprit is let loose, to prey upon an unsuspecting community. Or what is worse, by the assistence of some of hiscompanions in crime, is furnished with apparatus necessary to break jail, and in that way, Kilbreth like, escapes the penalties of Law. It is high time for this State to wake up on this matter. We now stand charged with furnishing nearlyall the counterfeiters, and most of the counterfeit money, in the United states. It is a disgrace to us as a County and a State. We say let the people secure themselves with such laws, if they have not already, as will effectually and completely rid us of this blot upon our fair fame.

Gen. Cass, has been elected Senator of the United State, from the State of Michigan. His term will commence on the 4th of March next.

MR. POLK AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Polk, has arrived at the place where next week he will enter upon the duties of his office.—He has taken rooms at Coman's Hotel. He was received with great demonstrations of joy. A national salute was given in honor of the occasion. Soon after his arrival, a Congressional Committee was appointed and waited upon him to inform him officially of his election to the office of President of the United Stated. All persons were on the qui vive to know who would compose Mr. Polk's Cabinet. The secret however is not yet known to any except the President himself.

Mr. Dallas has arrived at Washington and taken rooms at the same place. He has excepted the office to which the people have elected him.

WASHINGTON LETTER WRITERS.

The Hon. JOHN WENTWRTH, member of Congress from the Chicago district, (Illinois)—who is so tall that instead of mounting a stump when addressing his constituents, has to be *let down into a hole* dug for the purpose—writes some quite characteristic letters home. In one of his recent epistles, he thus unveils the mysteries of Washington letter writing:—

"They have a new way of advertising here.—A man wants his tavern praised. Accordingly he gives a letter writer $5, and he writes to some New York, Boston or Philadelphia newspaper that—"Col. Polk, President elect, has taken rooms at ——— Hotel." Accidentally all the office seekers go and take lodging there. A man has a piano for sale, and he gives a letter writer $5 to write that—"Mrs. Polk has bought one of Mr. ——— splendid pianos." So the matter goes over to milliner shops, in each of which hangs a bonnet "engaged to Mrs. Polk." And it takes $5 to get a letter writer to tell of it. Indeed, it takes $5 and no more to reach any of this profession. For this they will put an eloquent speech into any man's mouth. For this put him in Col. Polk's Cabinet. For this give him a foreign mission. For this put up Col. Polk at his tavern. For this make Col. Polk buy a hat a particular store. &c. &c. The magic number is $5. All under is insult, all over superfluity. A prominent politician who has not $5 to spare a few of the letter writers, he will not be prominent long."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Feb. 14.—*House.* Mr. Perkins introduced an order requiring the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary to report a Bill to abolish the Office of Attorney General. This order was the subject of a long debate, and finally passed, 70 in favor and 27 against. The argument in favor was that the County Attorneys were able to perform the duties of Attorney General, and could do them as well as they were done by that Officer.

Feb. 15.—*Senate.* The above order came to the Senate for their concurrence. After considerable debate an amendment was introduced abolishing the Office of Attorney General and County Attorneys, and requiring that District Attorneys be appointed for the several Districts of the Courts. The order as amended, passed and was sent back to the House.

House. Passed to be engrossed, Bill to Incorporate the Westbrook Manufacturing Company.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to Incorporate the Brunswick Seminary—the Dennysville Academy—to incorporate the Portland Iron Manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company came up on its passage to be engrossed. After a long debate, the Bill was laid on the table.

Feb. 17 —*Senate.* Business unimportant.

House.—Motion was made to take up the order in relation to Attorney General as amended by the Senate. Refused 40 to 42.

Mr. Perkins introduced an *Act* to abolish this Office. It was deemed imperfect and laid on the table. [Mr. Perkins is determined immortalize himself in his efforts to abolish this Office.]

Bill for the suppression of "drinking Houses and tippling Shops," was assigned Wednesday, week, for its further consideration.

Feb. 18.—*Senate.* A communication was brought in by the Secretary of State from the Governor in relation to a violation of the late Treaty by the Authorities of New Brunswick.

The Bill incorporating the Bangor Steam Navigation Company, passed to be engrossed.

House.—A similar communication to the Senate was received from the Governor. It relates to a tax of one shilling per ton imposed on all Lumber, American inclusive, which passes down the St John.

Feb. 19.—*Senate.* Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Kezar Falls Manufacturing Company—to incorporate the Maine Manufacturing Company.

House.—Debate on the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company.

CONGRESS.

The House has been occupied in Committee of the Whole on the questions of admitting Iowa and Florida as States into the Union. The Bill for this object has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Bill making appropriation for the Military Academy at West Point was taken up at the last accounts and undergoing discussion.

Texas and French Claims are occupying the Senate.

The following report was made on Wednesday Feb. 12th.

At 12 o'clock the Senate with Hon. William P. Mangum, as President *pro tem*, proceeded to the House of Representatives to meet that body in convention to count the votes for President and Vice President. The President of the Senate occupied the chair. The following was the result of the vote:

Whole number of electoral votes given 275; necessary to a choice, 138; of which James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, received 170 for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania 170 for Vice President; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 105 received 105 for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, 105 for Vice President; and that no other persons were voted for. He therefore declared that James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, was duly elected President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next; and that George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, was in like manner elected Vice President of the United States, to serve for the same period. Mr. Bruke, from the Joint Committee of the two Houses in further execution of the duties imposed on them, submitted a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee consisting of two members on the part of the House, to join a committee of one on the part of Senate, to wait on James K. Polk of Tennessee, and to inform him that he was duly elected President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next; also to wait on George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and inform him that he was duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. This resolution was unanimously agreed to and the House adjourned.

The following is an Abstract of the main features of the new Postage Bill. We give it as we find it in our Exchanges. We believe it has not finally passed and become a law.

1. All single letters, without regard to distance shall pay the uniform rate of postage of five cents.

2. Every letter weighing more than half an ounce shall be deemed a single letter, no matter how many pieces it may contain, and between that and one ounce shall be deemed double, and so on.

3. Members of Congress to receive and send letters, free, all the year round.

4. No one else to frank, except Ex-Presidents and their widows.

5. All letters and packets, &c. which pass free through the mail, and all Government postage to be paid out of the Treasury.

6. Newspapers to go out of the mail, without subjecting the readers or carriers to any penalty.

7. Private posts for carrying newspapers to be allowed.

8. All deficiencies between the revenue of the Department and the expenses (limited to four and a half millions,) to be paid out of the public Treasury.

9. No private mails for the regular transmission of letters over mail routes, to be allowed, under heavy penalties.

10. All newspapers of 1900 square inches or less to go free for 30 miles from the place where printed; between that and 100 miles, half a cent postage; over 100 miles one cent.

11. Newspapers are to have a free exchange as heretofore.

12. Newspapers having the largest circulation are to have the publication of the list of letters

The Bill makes all necessary provisions for the successful trial of the new experiment, and there will be no embarrassment for want of means, as the Post Master General can drawn upon the Treasury to relieve all deficiences. Besides the bill requires the expenses of franking as far as it is allowed, to be paid from the Treasury, and not as now by the people, in the form of high postage.

EXPRESS.—Mr D. H. Furbush, of Portland, passed here on Wednesday, travelling express to Montreal, to carry the intelligence of the arrival of the steam packet at Boston. The express left Boston, at 11 o'clock; Portland, 20 minutes before 2; and Norway, 16 minutes before 5.

Another express, we understand, left Boston at the same time, on the same errand, by way of New Hampshire and Vermont.—Norway Advertiser;

A Polk Majority. A day or two before the election in this country, says the Mississippi Guard, two negroes were discussing politics, and from words they came to blows. The owner of one of the negroes hearing the rumpus, thrashed both of them, giving the Clay negro ten lashes, and the Polk fifteen. The latter, after walking about a hundred yards, shrugged his shoulders, and shouted at the top of his lungs, 'Hurrah for Polk! *five ahead yet!*'—Jour. Com.

BLOODY OCCURRENCE.—Two individuals, one or both shoemakers by trade, and lately from Mississippi, fought a duel in Arkansas, opposite this city, on Tuesday last. The weapons used were pistols and bowie knives. Both were badly shot, and we understand one of the parties has since died of his wounds. The other is in a critical condition, We understand the cause of the quarrel was a grudge of some years standing.

[*Memphis Enquirer.*

☞ The Rhode Island General Assembly have put it on to the pedlars pretty severely. For a license to sell watches, jewelry, &c. $250; to sell tin ware, $75; all other goods $150

CURE FOR A COLD.—The following prescription has been taken from an old black-letter book, A. D. 1403. We print it for the benefit of those medical antiquaries who are fond of tracing the progress of medicine:

Putt your feete in hott water
As highe as your thighes.
Wrappe your heade up in flannelle,
As lowe as your eyees.
Take a quart of rum'd gruelle,
When in bedde, as a dose,
With a number four dippee,
Well tallow your nose.

BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE. A young blacksmith was arrested and imprisoned at Georgetown, D. C. charged by a young lady with a breach of the marriage promise.—Disliking confinemant he notified the parties that he was willing to act honorably and marry the lady, who repaired in a carriage to the prison accompanied by a minister and a deputy marshal to set him free with her own fair hands. Preliminaries being arranged, the groom requested that on their way to her father's house they would stop at his lodgings in order to dress himself suitably for the occasion, the carriage stopped, the lady remained inside while the marshal and minister accompanied the lover and took their seats in the parlour, while he went up stairs to make his toilet,—as his stay was rather protracted the marshal thought he would hurry him, but found his window that opened to back street was up and the bird had flown—unhooked a doctor's horse—rode to the cars and whizzed off to Baltimore while the lady was was seated in the carriage indulging in airy dreams of the future.

LIBEL. We understand that the editor and publisher of the Cold Water Fountain, a temperance paper published at Gardner, have been arrested and carried to Belfast to answer to an endictment found by the Grand Jury of that county. The alledged libel is upon a merchant of Belfast by the name of Sweat, and relates to certian charges made by the Fountain against him as connected with the trade in intoxicating drinks.—Age.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript states that the Identical Bible which John Rogers, of Pulpit memory, once owned, was brought to this country nearly two centuries ago, and it is now in the hands of his descendants.

MR POLK'S RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH.—On leaving Cincinnati, Mr. Polk remarked that he intended to spend the following Sabbath in Wheeling; for, said he, "It will neither comport with my convenience nor inclination to travel or to receive company on that day." At Wheeling a crowd assembled about the hotel, & were urgens to see Mr. Polk, but he sent them word that it was not convenient for him to see them on that day, (Sunday) but that he would see them on the next day. Phil. N. Amer.

DARK TOAST. The darkies of Philadelphia lately had a celebration. Among their tosts was this:

DE GUBONOR OB DIS STATE. De most popular ob de politicians. He come in wid werry little opposition; he go out wid none at all. [4 cheers]

PIGIANA. Mr. John A. Hoyt of Rome, in this county, slaughtered a hog not long ago, less than two years old that weighed 699 1-2 lbs. Wasn't that a bouncer?—Farmer.

Among the curiosities at the Zoological Garden, says a late English paper is said to be a pigmy deer, from Batavia, so small that its legs are not thicker than a quill, and it can stand on the palm of one's hand.

BURGLARY IN AUGUSTA. The store of L. P. Mead, & Co. was entered on Sunday evening last and goods stolen. An attempt was made to break open the safe, but without success. The thieves took from the money drawer $1,75, leaving a solitary quarter—selected from some hundred silver pencil cases, two of the best—opened several packages of cutlery and selected a few of such knives, &c. as they could afford to take, and departed.—Age.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER. We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that a most diabolical attempt was made on Friday, on board the bark Calisto, of Sedgwick, Me. by the cook a colored man, named James Smith, to murder the first mate, Mr. Reuben Frethey. Mr. Frethey was in the act of holding a piece of wood, while one of the hands was sawing it, when the cook came up behind him with an axe, and struck him with the eye of it a heavy blow on the head which felled him.

The monster then repeated the blow a second and third time, the latter with the edge of the axe, which cleft the scull, making an incision of four inches in length. The hands on board secured the culprit who was sent off to jail.

The fellow stated that he was instigated to the bloody act by revenge for some floggings which the mate had given him. The mate is not expected to recover.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

OFFICIAL VOTE---NO CHOICE.

Our friend, the Representative from Waterboro, writes us from Augusta, under date of Saturday. "The Governor and Council have this day counted the vote for member of Congress for our district—all the towns in except one small town in Oxford County."

Whole number of votes	4877
Herrick has	2212
Hayes	1377
Scammon	466
All others	822

Mr. Herrick wants 453 votes of an election.

Maine Dem.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. In the case of Samuel Thurlow, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Court being divided on the question as to the unconstitutionality of the Massachusetts license laws, delivered no opinion, but directed on Saturday that the case be continued to the next term.—They are unwilling to decide the unconstitutionality or constitutionality of any State law by a vote which circumstances make a majority of the Court, but which would be a minority were the Court full.

The Court when full consists of nine Judges; it is now composed of seven. It is said that there were four Judges for the Commonwealth and three for the plentiff in error. It is also said that Judge Story gives his opinion against the constitutionality of the license laws of Massachusetts. Webster, Choate, and Huntington will have to fight their battles o'er again.

Maine Dem.

A THRILLING INCIDENT. The Rev. Dr. Beecher, in an article which he recently furnished for the Young Reader, that delightful little paper for little readers published by the New England Sunday School Union, tells the following story:

"A few years since, as the Rev. Joseph Davis, an excellent Baptist minister in London, was walking along the crowded streets of that city, his attention was arrested by the circumstance that a carriage with several horses was about to pass over a little girl who was slowly crossing the road. He strongly felt the danger of the child, and forgeting his own, he ran, snatched her up in his arms, and hastened with her to the side path, when the thought struck him—what would the parents of this dear child have felt had she been killed. At this moment he looked in the face of the little girl, which had been concealed under her bonnet; and imagine if you can what his feelings were when he discovered that it was his daughter. I saw him about half an hour after the occurrence, and shall never forget his agitation as he [illegible] in the language, of his expressions of thankfulness to an infinitely gracious Being who thus delivered his beloved child from death."

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.—Among the thousand remedies for the tooth-ache, caoutchouc is now stated to be a very efficacious one. A piece of caoutchouc is to be put on a wire, then melted at the flame of a candle, and pressed while warm, into the hollow tooth, and the pain will cease instantly. The cavity of the tooth should first be cleansed out with a piece of cotton. In consequence of the viscosity and adhesiveness of the caoutchouc, the air is completely prevented from coming into contact with the denuded nerve, and thus the cause of the tooth-ache is destroyed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. This convention met on Wednesday.—In the forenoon a resolution was passed, with only one negative voice, declaring Mr. Hale to have renounced the nomination conferred on him, and the same to be null and void; and another resolution for the nomination of another candidate. The delegation from the counties composing Hale's district, reported the name of JOHN WOODBURY, of Exeter, for candidate for representative in Congress from Hale's district; and his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Convention. There was a full attendance. Mr. W. is a sterling democrat.

Argus.

A PRESENT. A fine bouncing male infant, about a week old, was found on the steps of a gentleman's dwelling in Pittsburg, a few nights since. Around the little stranger's neck was a gold chain, to which was attached a note, saying that "its mother was to leave town next day, never to return." In the bundle containing the child there were also sundry changes of clothing, all of a quality indicating that the mother must be in affluent circumstances.

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegitables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkepsie Eagle." Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abscss, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

☞See Adv. of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in another column of this paper. bab32

MARRIED.

In Norway, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. by Rev. C. Soul, Mr. Luther Hutchins, of Chelsea, Mass. to Miss Minerva Ann Hobbs, of Norway.

DIED.

In East Bethel, this morning, very suddenly, Dr. Timothy Carter, aged 76.

In Scarborough, Capt. James Small, aged 88 years. He was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolution.

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas Ebenezer B. Dearborn, of Cornith, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, on the twenty ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by his deed of Mortgage conveyed to me the subscriber of Bowdoin in the County of Lincoln, a certain lot of land in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, situated in the Surplus of Letter C being Lot No. one, Range second, containing one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, as appears by said Mortgage deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 60, page 225. And the conditions of said Mortgage being broken, I claim to foreclose the same agreably to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

ISAAC P. SMALL.

Bowdoin. February 14th, 1845. *3w43

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Seminary, will commence on Monday the 3d day of March next, under the government and instruction of Wester[illegible] A. B., Principal, and Moses B Walker[illegible] the English Department. Such additional assistants will be employed, as the interests of the School may require

Thorough instruction will be given, as heretofore, in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and in the various departments of Literature and Science.

Familiar Lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture, will be given during the term

☞ Students will not be admitted for less than half a term. The tuition must be paid at the middle of the term, in case of sickness, the proportional amount will be refunded; and in such cases only, will any deduction be made on account of absence.

Board in private families, including washing, lights, room and furniture, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females. Books furnished by the Instructors, at the Portland prices.

Terms, per quarter—For common English branches, $3,00; Higher English $4,00; Languages, $5,00

Westbrook, January 27, 1845. 4w43

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executor of the last will and Testament of

WINTHROP B. NORTON,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWIN A. NORTON

Portland Aug. 1841, 3w43

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas Hazarenan Draper, of Livermore, County of Oxford, State of Maine, and Ruth Draper, wife of said Hazarenan, in her right did on the 22d day of January A. D., 1840, convey to Samuel Chandler, of Winthrop, County of Kennebec, in Mortgage a certain parcel of land situated in Livermore on the east side of the Androscoggin river, and is a part of lots No. 1 and 2, being all the land that we are possessed of for a more particular description refer to Oxford Records, Book 59, page 151. The above described Mortgage was conveyed to Rufus Ramsdell, of Leeds, County of Kennebec, and Isaac S. Daly, of Livermore County of Oxford, on the 25th day of Oct. A. D. [illegible]

[illegible] to foreclose said Mortgage

RUFUS RAMSDELL.
ISAAC S. DALY.

February 25, 1845. *3w43

Hebron Academy.

The Spring Term of instructions in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday the fifth day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. Benjamin F. Parsons, who taught the School, the past year, and as he is known to the entire satisfaction of the students and Trustees.

Last year rooms were let to schoolars who wished to board themselves, and probably it will be so the present year.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

February 6, 1845. 3w43

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS DANIEL C. WESTON, of Skowhegan, in the County of Somerset, and State of Maine, merchant, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1837, conveyed by deed to mortgage of that date, of John Agry Esq. Treasurer of the Trustees of Hallowell Academy, or his Successor in said office, two undivided fifth parts of all that part of Townships numbered Five, in the fifth range of Townships in the County of Oxford, which was granted to said Trustees by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was conveyed to said Weston and John M. Pollard, on the 20th of June 1835, by said Agry, for and in behalf of said Trustees, which said deed includes, also one undivided third part of the following described sections and parts of sections of land situated in the south half of said Township No. Five, fifth range, and in that part of said Township granted by said Commonwealth to the Trustees of the Farmington Academy, viz:—Section one, four, five, six, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, and thirty, northwest, northeast, and southeast quarter of section three, northwest and northeast quarters of section seven—northwest and southeast quarters of section eight—northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of section fourteen—northwest, northeast and southeast quartes of retseion sixteen—northeast southwest and southeast quarters of section seventeen—northeast and northwest quarters of section nineteen—southeast quarter of section twenty-seven—southeast quarter of section twenty-eight—north fractional half section twenty-nine.

The subscriber, the successor of said Agry, in the said office of Treasurer, by order of said Trustees, hereby gives notice, that the condition of the said mortgage deed of said Weston, of the 14th of July, A. D. 1837, is broken, by reason thereof he, for and in behalf of said Trustees, claims a foreclosure thereof.

ANDREW MASTERS, Treasurer of Hallowell Academy.

Hallowell Jan. 17, 1845. 39

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County of Oxford, on the first Saturday of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, the reversion of the Widow's Dower in all the real estate of which Benjamin Russell, late of Bethel, deceased, died seized and possessed, situated in said Bethel.

A more particular description, and terms of sale, made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES WALKER, Administrator.

Bethel, Jan. 22, 1845. *39

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Cyrus Cole, Executor of the last will and and testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Exceter give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be publisited three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shewcause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament and Codicil o

SAMUEL A. BRADLEY,

ate of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL BRADLEY.

Hollis January 21, 1845. *39

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

CHARLES RACKLEFF,

late of Sweden in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to MARY RACKLEFF.

January 20, 1845. *39

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of Benjamin B. Holden Administrator of the estate of Peter Holden late of Sweden in said county, deceased praying for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy, Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of Daniel Towle Jr. Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbitts Jr. late of Porter in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shewcause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the yeare our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John F. Hunt, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having been presented for Probate;

It was *Ordered*, that notice therefore be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14 1845 41

[illegible] LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of David Hammons Administrator of the Estates of Daniel H Wiley and John Fifield, both late of Stow in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said Wiley as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred dollars, and so much of the real estate of said Fifield as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, for the payment of debts and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

John Harris, Administrator of the Estate of William A. Whitcomb, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his private account against said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

*39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

John J. Perry, Administrator of the Estate of Leonard Brown, late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said named Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Ichabod Bartlett, Guardian of Joel Stevens of Norway in said county, non compos mentis, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said Stevens.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Levi Randall, Administrator of the Estate of Stephen Putnam, late of Peru in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Sarah E. Elliott has left my Bed and Board, without any justifiable cause, and refuses to return and live with me. These are to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

DAVID C. ELLIOTT.

Bethel, September 15, 1844. *39

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford—

DAVID DURGIN of Hiram in the County aforesaid, respectfully represents that William Durgin, of Lovell in said County, died on the eighteenth day of January A. D. 1841. Seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits which ought to be administered according to law: that thirty days have elapsed since the decease of the said William Durgin and the Widow and next of kin having neglected to take the administration of said Estate, but neglect so to do: your petitioner further represents that he is a principal creditor of said deceased. Wherefore he prays your Honor that administration of said Estate may be granted to him.

DAVID DURGIN.

January 21, 1845.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five—

On the foregoing Petition it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy hereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of **James French, Jr.** of Porter, in said County, representing that Nancy Coolbroth, Administratrix of the estate of William Coolbroth, late of said Porter, deceased, has intermarried with said French before settling her final account of administration of said estate; he may be appointed to close the administration of said estate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Registry.

39 Copy; Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

THOMAS McCOLLISTER, Jr.

late of Canton, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DEBORAH McCOLLISTER.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1845. 3w39*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Alexander S. Thayer, Administrator of the Estate of James Perry, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Thomas Hill, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Stowell, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased, praying for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five—

Nancy Webster, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Peter Webster late of Andover in said county, deceased having, presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Nancy Webstr, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Cyrus Thompson, Jr. named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of William Carver late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Thompson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Benjamin Heald, Administrator of the Estate of Sampson Heald late of Lovell in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 20th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five—

Asa Foster, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Nathan Foster, late of Newry in said county deceased having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Frybug within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-first of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

John Stanley, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Stanley late of Porter in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administrationof the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shewcause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of the Widow of John Wilkins late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ISSAAC WALKER,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES HOBBES, Jr.

Fryeburg January 21, 1845. 39

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 25. tf 47

NOTICE.

Whereas on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1839, Luther F. Pingree, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to John Welch, of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts two acres and ninety six rods of Land situated at Craigies Mills in Oxford, as described in said Deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 56 Page 578 to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described, and whereas said Welch on the 12th day of November aforesaid duly assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the notes aforesaid, and whereas the said Pingree, has failed to preform the conditions of said Mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said premises for condition broken, and give this notcie to foreclose said Mortgage agreenbly to the Statute in such case made and provided.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Oxford Dec. 23, 1844. 3w34.

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, SS.—Oct. 3d, 1844,—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of Licinse from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real Estate of Oren Shaw, late of Paris in said county deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, as will raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.—Said Estate consists of the homested Farm of said deceased in Paris aforesaid also one fourth part of Sidney S. Robinson, share in his Father John Robinson farm—subject to the widows right of dower—also the Reversion of the widows right of dower.—Said sale will be at my dwelling house in Paris on the first Tuesday of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SALLY SHAW. Administratrix.

Paris January, 7, 1845. 3w37

Notice.

On the 22 day of August 1838, William A. Whitcomb of Bethel in the County of Oxford mortgaged to the subscriber a certain Tavern Stand on Bethel Hill in said County as will appear by reference to the Oxford Records Book 54 Page 501. The condition of said Mortgage having been broken the undersigned claims to foreclose the same.

Also on the 19th day of May, 1834, Seba D. Short of Halifax in the County of Plymouth and Rufus Hoyet of Dedham in the County of Norfolk, mortgaged to the subscriber part of Lot No. thirty in the third Division of Lots in the Town of Rumford in the County of Oxford as will appear by the Oxford Record Book 42, Page 544; and as the condition of said Mortgage is broken the subscriber claims to foreclose the same.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bethell, January, 8, 1845. *3w37

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Stillman Leavitt, by his deed of mortgage bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1839, conveyed to the undersigned, a certain piece of land situated in Turner, in the County of Oxford, being a part of Lot numbered 240 in said town, which Deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 58, Page 307, conditioned that if the said Stillman Leavitt should pay the undersigned two hundred and fifty dollars in three years with interest annually, then said deed should be void. Now, therefore, the said condition not having been performed, I claim to foreclose said mortgaged premises, and hereby give notice of the same, agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

ASA BRADFORD.

Turner January 10th 1845. 47

DR. B. K. SWASY,

FORMERLY of Canton Mills, has located himself at TURNER-VILLAGE, where he will be pleased to attend to all calls in his profession. 37

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	25 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Paris, Me., Dec. 31, 1844.

Mrs. Hannah Bates—Elias Cushman—T. B. C. Cummings—Geo W. Cloudman—Elmira Fuller—Artemas or Freeman Fuller—Miss Mary Holman—Isaac Harlow—Daniel S. Hubbard—Nathaniel Knight—David Marshall—S. Mayberry—Nathan Marshall—William R. Porter—Stephen Paine—Cushman Ryerson—Preston Robinson—Rachell Shurtleff—Cyprian Stevens—Joseph Turner—Ezra Tubbs—Miss Joanna F. Wardwell—Edwin W Wedgewood—David Young.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Gueseney, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hosack, and Dr Lander, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well toned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whole name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for inspient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, to *every respect,* TRUE. Be careful and get genuine "*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,*" as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Cutler; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1sly16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such [illegible] and as such *great public wrongs* [illegible] Voluable information tending to [illegible] Fryeburg will be thankfully received [illegible] conviction.

HUBBARD & CO.

Fryeburg, Jan. 7, 1841. 1y2

(☞ Peddlers and Hawkers [illegible] Agency, or [illegible] sale Agent for New England. [illegible] Washington street, Boston. 1y [illegible] 41

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

DR. JOHN D BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this usually painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshan; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Rues & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 25, 1844.—ep1y

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured the *most desperate of Cases* it is not to cure the *most desperate of Cases* it is not but a standard English medicine, of known and [illegible] efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Cornhill-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Cutler; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1y.N.6

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private Sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Hyzon, Julia A., Milton, and John P. Farrar, minor children and heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, the same being a part of the homestead of said deceased, one piece of land of about twelve acres bounded as follows, viz.:—On the East by the town road, on the South by the town road leading from Paris by Wm. Parsons, on the West by land [illegible] on the North.

[illegible] 3w31

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, the sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyscopsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthma, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, fainting's, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic dolureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair,* that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most pure and vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, SCOURSH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters, in addition to the above two most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the Blood, the acidity of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also extremely efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the highest terms—

Mr. T. B. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and new recommends them to all; he says we manufacture the article ourselves, or was connected with us with, he knows exactly that have been cured of [illegible] by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, [illegible] Mr. Brown—Sir, I have used two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters [illegible] last fall. I have sold the last of the One customer recommend them very highly, and they are [illegible] Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

[illegible] recommendation from Falmouth—
Mr. Brown, Portland, Boston.
[illegible] my wife has been afflicted with a very bad [illegible] and at her stomach, for fifteen years past—[illegible] recommended for her complaints [illegible] one trial, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mussey, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has been for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which the medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 191 Washington street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Cutler; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27. 6m16tly

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold,	from 50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

NOTICE.

Whereas on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1839, Luther F. Pingree, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to John Welch, of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts two acres and ninety six rods of Land situated at Craigies Mills in Oxford, as described in said Deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 56 Page 578 to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described, and whereas said Welch on the 12th day of November aforesaid duly assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the notes aforesaid, and whereas the said Pingree, has failed to preform the conditions of said Mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said premises for condition broken, and give this notice to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Oxford Dec. 28, 1844. 3w34.

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,

THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w41

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real Estate of Oren Shaw, late of Paris in said county deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, as will raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.—Said Estate consists of the homestead Farm of said deceased in Paris aforesaid also one fourth part of Sidney S. Robinson, share in his Father John Robinson farm—subject to the widows right of dower—also the Reversion of the widows right of dower.—Said sale will be at my dwelling house in Paris on the first Tuesday of April next, at 10 o clock A. M.

SALLY SHAW, Administratrix.

Paris January, 7, 1845. 3w37

Notice.

On the 22 day of August 1835, William A. Whitcomb of Bethel in the County of Oxford mortgaged to the subscriber a certain Tavern Stand on Bethel Hill in said County as will appear by reference to the Oxford Records Book 54 Page 241. The condition of said Mortgage having been broken the mortgagee claims to foreclose. [illegible]

Also on the 10th day of May, 1837, [illegible] Short of Halifax in the County of Plymouth and Union Society of Dedham in the County of Norfolk mortgaged to the subscriber [illegible] in the Third Division of Lots in the Town of Bethel [illegible] the County of Oxford Record Book 82, page 344, and as the condition of said Mortgage is broken the subscriber claims to foreclose the same.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bethel, January, 8, 1845. *3w37

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Stillman Leavitt, by his deed of mortgage bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1839, conveyed to the undersigned, a certain piece of land situated in Turner, in the County of Oxford, being a part of Lot numbered 240 in said town, which Deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 95, Page 307, conditioned that if the said Stillman Leavitt should pay the undersigned [illegible] dollars and sixty cents in [illegible] years from the date of said deed as [illegible] then the said deed should be void. Now [illegible] having been [illegible] the undersigned [illegible] to foreclose [illegible]

[illegible]

Turner January [illegible]

DR. B. K. SWASY,

FORMERLY of Canton Mills, has located himself at TURNER-VILLAGE, where he will be pleased to attend to all calls in his profession. 37

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE South Paris Manufacturing Company would respectfully give notice that they continue the Custom made woolen business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Cassimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts per yd
Blanketing, over 2 qrs wide,	28 to 35 cts per yd
[illegible]	17 cts per yd
[illegible]	25 cts. per yd.
[illegible]	cts per yd

[illegible]

All Wool shall be well washed

[illegible]

South [illegible]

LIST of [illegible] Me., Dec 31, 1844 [illegible] Post Office Paris

Mrs. Hannah Bates—Enos Cushman—T. B. C. Cummings—Geo W. Cushman—Elanra Foster—Artemas or Freeman Foster—Mrs. Mary Hodman—Isaac Harlow—Daniel S. Holland—Nathan Knight—David Marshall—S. Mayberry—Nathan Marshall—William K. Porter—Stephen Paine—Cushman Ryerson—Preston Robinson—Rachell Shorter—Cyprian Stevens—Joseph Turner—Ezra Tobus—Miss Joanna F. Wardwell—Edward Wedgwood—David Young.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of Benjamin B. Holden Administrator of the estate of Peter Holden late of Sweden in said county, deceased praying for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy, Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of Daniel Towle Jr. Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbitts Jr. late of Porter in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

JOHN BROWN,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HANNAH BROWN.

Oxford, Jan. 7, 1845. 3w39

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and taken upon himself, the trust of Administrator of the of the estate of

WILLIAM HAYFORD,

late of Hartford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM HAYFORD.

Hartford January 7, 1845. *39

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the years our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John F. Hunt, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having been presented for Probate:

It was *Ordered,* that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

HON. LYMAN RAWSON, *Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.*

JOHN P. FRENCH, of Porter, in the County of Oxford, respectfully represents that Wm. Towle, late of Albany, in the County of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1836, being then in full life, by his bond under Deed of that date, by him duly executed and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey by good and sufficient deed to your Petitioner the following described real estate, viz:—"A small piece of land [illegible] the town of Porter, [illegible] County of Oxford, viz: [illegible] on the said [illegible] which Joseph Holmes [illegible] the northerly corner of said [illegible] to Thomas Cash, the [illegible] to [illegible] which the [illegible] lives on, and from thence to follow the said Cash's westerly line to the corner of land which I once [illegible] to James Y. Smith, or all against the same corner, from thence to follow the westerly line of the aforesaid land which I sold to the aforesaid Smith a southerly course to the southwesterly corner of the aforesaid Smith's land, and from thence to run a southerly course the nearest place to the road, from thence to follow the road on the easterly side to the first mentioned bounds. Not to take any land which I have before sold or bargained away, estimated at ten acres more or less," and have received his note for sixty-five dollars to be paid in work at ten dollars per month, of this date; now if he pays me the note as it reads, in that case I will give him a deed, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. Also, your Petitioner respectfully represents that the said Wm. Towle [illegible] the County of Oxford, [illegible] conveyed [illegible] by his deed of that date by him duly executed, and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey by good and sufficient deed to your Petitioner the following described real estate situated in Porter, viz:—[illegible] lying in the town of Porter, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to begin at the center of the road which leads up to Nehemiah P. Powle's and to run upon that road as far as land which is owned by Isaac Libby, from thence to run on northwesterly course following the road from the house where Joseph Holmes now lives and land of Isaac Libby and land of Nehemiah F. Powle far enough to get the aforesaid land, and if I do not own land enough there, to begin on the road first mentioned and to run on southerly course by land of Isaac Libby's and at the aforementioned house, carrying that with a south course far enough to get the aforementioned number of acres; and I have received his note for one hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, to be paid, one hundred dollars in one year and all of the rest to be paid in five years on annual interest. Now if he pays me the note as it reads and pays all of the taxes there may be assessed on the aforesaid land, in that case I will give him a deed of the aforesaid land, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Now your Petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid on his part to be performed, but the said William Towle has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. Also the Petitioner further represents that Joseph G. Towle, of Porter, is the legal Administrator of said William Towle: Wherefore he prays your honor to grant license to the said Joseph G. Towle empowering him to make and execute a deed to your Petitioner, pursuant to the obligation aforesaid.

I also certify that on the second day of February, A. D. 1841, that I received a Warrantee Deed of ten acres of the last within mentioned land.

JOHN P. FRENCH.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.